# FIRST QUARTER 2023 

Financial Results

## HYOSUNG CHEMICAL

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1Q 2023 consolidated earnings and past consolidated earnings presented in this presentation are based on K-IFRS accounting standards. Historical data is provided for comparison purposes.

Information in this presentation has not been audited nor reviewed yet, and thus, is subject to change during the audit or review. Forward looking statements have been made with consideration of current status of the business environment and are also subject to change according to changes in the business environment, as well as the company's strategy.

## 1Q 2023 Financial Results

Quarterly Profit/Loss Statement (Consolidated)

|  | 1Q 2022 | 4Q 2022 | 1Q 2023 | QoQ | YoY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales Revenue | 727.2 | 682.0 | 669.5 | (1.8\%) | (7.9\%) |
| Gross Profit | (8.1) | (69.2) | (17.8) | Continued Loss | Continued Loss |
| Gross Profit Margin | (1.1\%) | (10.1\%) | (2.7\%) | 7.4\%p | (1.6\%p) |
| Operating Profit | (33.2) | (95.7) | (45.2) | Continued Loss | Continued Loss |
| Operating Profit Margin | (4.6\%) | (14.0\%) | (6.8\%) | 7.2\%p | (2.2\%p) |
| Interest Expense | 15.6 | 36.7 | 42.0 | 14.4\% | 169.2\% |
| Gain or Loss on Foreign Exchange/Derivatives | 0.7 | (12.6) | 2.4 | (81.0\%) | 242.9\% |
| Income before Tax | (50.5) | (139.7) | (87.1) | Continued Loss | Continued Loss |
| Net Profit | (49.6) | (119.7) | (82.3) | Continued Loss | Continued Loss |
| Net Profit in Controlling Interest | (49.6) | (119.7) | (82.3) | Continued Loss | Continued Loss |
| EBITDA | 37.1 | (19.6) | 23.5 | Turn to Profit | (36.7\%) |

## 1Q 2023 Financial Results (Continued)

Balance Sheet (Consolidated)
(Unit : Billion KRW)

|  | Dec 2021 | Dec 2022 | Mar 2023 | QoQ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets | 3056.2 | 3,131.1 | 3,309.4 | 5.7\% |
| Current Assets | 797.6 | 845.0 | 1,019.8 | 20.7\% |
| Cash \& Cash Equivalents | 36.5 | 108.1 | 295.7 | 173.5\% |
| Non-Current Assets | 2,258.6 | 2,286.0 | 2,289.6 | 0.2\% |
| Liabilities | 2,554.7 | 3,016.5 | 3,276.5 | 8.6\% |
| Current Liabilities | 1,083.1 | 2,593.8 | 2,033.1 | (21.6\%) |
| Non-Current Liabilities | 1,471.6 | 422.6 | 1,243.4 | 194.2\% |
| Equity | 501.5 | 114.6 | 32.9 | (71.3\%) |
| Debt | 2,020.7 | 2,536.7 | 2,794.7 | 10.2\% |
| Net Debt | 1,984.2 | 2,428.6 | 2,499.0 | 2.9\% |
| Net Debt to Equity Ratio | 395.7\% | 2,119.2\% | 7,595.7\% | 5476.5\%p |

## 1Q 2023 Financial Results (Continued)

| Cashflow (Consolidated) |  |  |  | (Unit : Billion KRW) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2021 | 2022 | 1Q 2023 | 2023 |
| Cash Flow from Operations | 83.3 | (143.2) | (8.0) | (8.0) |
| Net Income | 70.4 | (408.8) | (82.3) | (82.3) |
| Depreciation | 195.2 | 291.6 | 68.8 | 68.8 |
| Changes in Net Working Capital, etc. | (182.3) | (26.0) | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| Cash Flow from Investing | (471.2) | (301.3) | (62.4) | (62.4) |
| PP\&E and Intangibles | (471.2) | (301.3) | (62.4) | (62.4) |
| Others | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cash Flow from Financing | 359.2 | 516.1 | 258.0 | 258.0 |
| Changes in Borrowings | 359.2 | 516.1 | 258.0 | 258.0 |
| Dividend Payment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Changes in Cash and Cash Equivalents | (28.7) | 71.6 | 187.6 | 187.6 |

## Financial Performance by Division

PP/DH (Korea) | Improved Spread Resulting from Higher ASP of PP


- PP homo(Korea)-Propane(CP) Spread QoQ

| (\$/ton) | $\underline{22.1 Q}$ | $\underline{22.4 Q}$ | $\underline{23.1 Q}$ | QoQ | YoV |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| PP(homo) | 1.150 | 902 | 941 | $4.3 \%$ | $(18.2 \%)$ |
| Propane(CP) | 770 | 617 | 700 | $13.5 \%$ | $(9.1 \%)$ |
| Spread | 164 | 112 | 45 | $(59.9 \%)$ | $(72.6 \%)$ |

- Reduced losses vs. 4Q2022 due to improved spread resulting from higher ASP of PP along with expansion into ex-China markets
- PP(homo) price premium: North America, Europe vs. Far East Asia

| (\$/ton) | Oct.22 | Nov.22 | Dec.22 | Jan.22 | Feb.22 | Mar.22 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| N-America | 91 | 112 | 67 | 93 | 287 | 415 |
| W-Europe | 326 | 419 | 384 | 315 | 329 | 415 |

## PP/DH (Vietnam) | Stable Production after Revamp Process of OL-1

- PP homo(Southeast Asia)-Propane(CP) Spread QoQ

| $(\$ /$ ton $)$ | $\underline{22.1 Q}$ | $\underline{22.4 \mathrm{Q}}$ | $\underline{23.1 \mathrm{Q}}$ | QoQ | YoY |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| Spread | 248 | 137 | 136 | $(0.7 \%)$ | $(45.2 \%)$ |

- DH unit on the path of normalization, stable production and better volume following the completion of Revamp Process



## Financial Performance by Division (Continued)

TPA $\mid$ Narrowed Spread driven by new Expansion of TPA plants



## Appendix 1. Quarterly Operating Segment Performance

| Saks Revenue |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Unit: | Billion KRW |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2020 |  |  |  | Total | 2021 |  |  |  | Total | 2022 |  |  |  | Total | 2023 |
|  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 |  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 |  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 |  | 10 |
| PP/DH | 21.0 | 24.2 | 28.5 | 27.0 | 100.8 | 35.7 | 38.9 | 37.6 | 35.7 | 147.9 | 442.5 | 447.8 | 431.7 | 415.4 | 1,737.4 | 432.9 |
| TPA | 7.8 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 23.8 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 32.3 | 94.4 | 128.7 | 118.1 | 111.0 | 452.2 | 76.6 |
| Others | 12.7 | 13.6 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 57.1 | 16.1 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 16.7 | 65.2 | 190.3 | 189.9 | 153.1 | 193.7 | 727.0 | 155.5 |
| Sum | 41.5 | 42.9 | 48.8 | 47.6 | 181.7 | 59.1 | 61.9 | 63.1 | 61.3 | 245.4 | 727.2 | 766.4 | 702.9 | 720.1 | 2,916.6 | 665.0 |

## Operating <br> Margin

Unit: Billion KRW

| (OPM) | 2020 |  |  |  | Total | 2021 |  |  |  | Total | 2022 |  |  |  | Total | $2023$ <br> 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 |  | 10 | 10 | 30 | 40 |  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 |  |  |
| PP/DH | 0.4 | (0.5) | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 1.6 | (2.8) | 8.6 | (54.6) | (94.9) | (139.6) | (86.8) | (375.9) | (44.7) |
|  | 1.8\% | (2.2\%) | 4.1\% | 3.5\% | 1.9\% | 12.2\% | 14.1\% | 4.1\% | (7.8\%) | 5.8\% | (12.3\%) | (21.2\%) | (32.3\%) | (20.9\%) | (21.6\%) | (10.3\%) |
| TPA | (0.1) | (0.5) | (0.2) | (0.3) | (1.1) | (0.2) | (0.4) | (0.1) | (0.1) | (0.8) | (0.1) | 5.2 | (0.7) | (7.6) | (3.2) | (5.4) |
|  | (1.0\%) | (9.4\%) | (3.1\%) | (6.1\%) | (4.5\%) | (2.5\%) | (5.3\%) | (1.2\%) | (1.6\%) | (2.4\%) | (0.1\%) | 4.0\% | (0.6\%) | (3.9\%) | 0.7\% | (7.0\%) |
| 0thers | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 5.2 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 7.0 | 21.6 | 21.6 | 0.5 | 5.7 | 49.4 | 2.3 |
|  | 7.5\% | 10.1\% | 10.1\% | 9.3\% | 9.1\% | 11.9\% | 12.5\% | 11.3\% | 7.4\% | 10.8\% | 11.3\% | 11.4\% | 0.3\% | 2.9\% | 6.8\% | 1.5\% |
| Sum | 1.2 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 3.3 | (1.7) | 14.8 | (33.2) | (68.1) | (139.8) | (88.7) | (329.8) | (47.8) |
|  | 3.0\% | 0.8\% | 5.1\% | 4.2\% | 3.4\% | 10.3\% | 11.5\% | 5.2\% | (2.7\%) | 6.0\% | (4.6\%) | (8.9\%) | (19.9\%) | (12.3\%) | (11.3\%) | (7.2\%) |

## Appendix 2. Price Trend of Raw Materials




## Appendix 3. Fact sheet

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| Business Model | Industry Backdrop | Growth Strategy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - World No1. PP-R(pipe) Provider | - PP-R Pipe | - Focus on Low-cost Curve, Expansion into global markets |
| - 50\% of total revenue (2022) | - Replacing PVC: water pipe, better economics/eco-friendly, | - Focus on Premium-grade(e.g. PP-R) |
| - Key markets: China, Middle East, Turkey, Russia, CIS, Europe | more prominent in China/Middle East/Europe | - PP/DH: Full capacity run( $600 \mathrm{kMT} / \mathrm{year}$ ) in Vietnam |
| - PP-R pipe accounts for ${ }^{\sim} 55 \%$ of total PP outputs |  | - Strategic geographical choice: growth potential in India/SE |
| - Key feedstock: Propane | - Emerging markets: particularly strong in SE Asia and India | bypassing trade conflict(high tariff). |
| - Brand "TOPILENE R200P" | - PP(homo): supply glut in China in 2023 whereas PP-R should | - Tech-related materials |
| - TPA | fare better given its unique pricing dynamics linked with PVC | - NF3: per requests from captive customers. |
| -13\% of total revenue (2022) | market(in lieu of PP) and PPR market is anticipated to rise at | Competitve Edges |
| -60\% of its revenue stems from group affiliates | a considerable rate between 2023 and 2028. | - Capability to produce eco-friendly EP |
| - Key feedstock: PX | - NF3 market | - Trust from returning customers |
| - PET/NY Flim | ong IT demand espcially for D-RAM | - Capacity expansion per request from captive customers |
| -11\% of total revenue (2022) |  | - High entry barrier related to the need to deal with toxic |
| - Main use: Food packaging, LCD film protection | - POK market | materials (e.g. fluoride) |
| - Key feedstock: PET chip, NY6 chip | - Could be meaningfully big in the future given its consistency | Management Team |
| - World No3. NF3 Provider | with carbon-zero campaign: Use CO, a precusor for POK, | CEO: Kun-Jong LEE |
| - Key Customers: SEC, SK-Hynix, LGD, SDI | originating from carbon capture facilities | - Ph D in Chemistry |
| - Key feedstock: Hydrogen Fluoride | - The lowest CO2 emission across various engineering plastics. | - Ex-Director of LCD manufacturing center |
| - Polyketon: eco-friendly product |  | Samsung Electronics |
| - Brand "POKETONE" |  | - Ex-CEO at Wonil Materials |
| - Key feedstock: CO |  |  |
| - World No3. TAC(Tri-Acetyl Cellulose) Flim Provider |  |  |
| - LCD polarizer(PVA film) protection film | Key Metrics | $C=$ |
|  | Sales 2,287.4 billion KRW | CFO: Bo-Young YOON |
| Sales Revenue max murape ${ }_{\text {ethers }}^{\text {en }}$ | Growth (7.9\%) | Ex-Head of Finance at Hyosung Corporation |
|  | Gross profit (8.1) billion KRW |  |
| S. Marea <br> China <br> 13 | Growth (1.6\%) |  |
| Nin | EBITDA 23.5 billion KRW |  |
| II\% | Growth (36.7\%) |  |
|  | Operating profit (104.3) billion KRW |  |
| fastahurkey <br> 16 ik | Growth (2.2\%) |  |
|  | Net debt/Equity 7,595.7\% |  |
|  | Average number of staff: 1,258 (worldwide) |  |

